DATE (See instructions): JUDGE ______

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

June 27, 2008

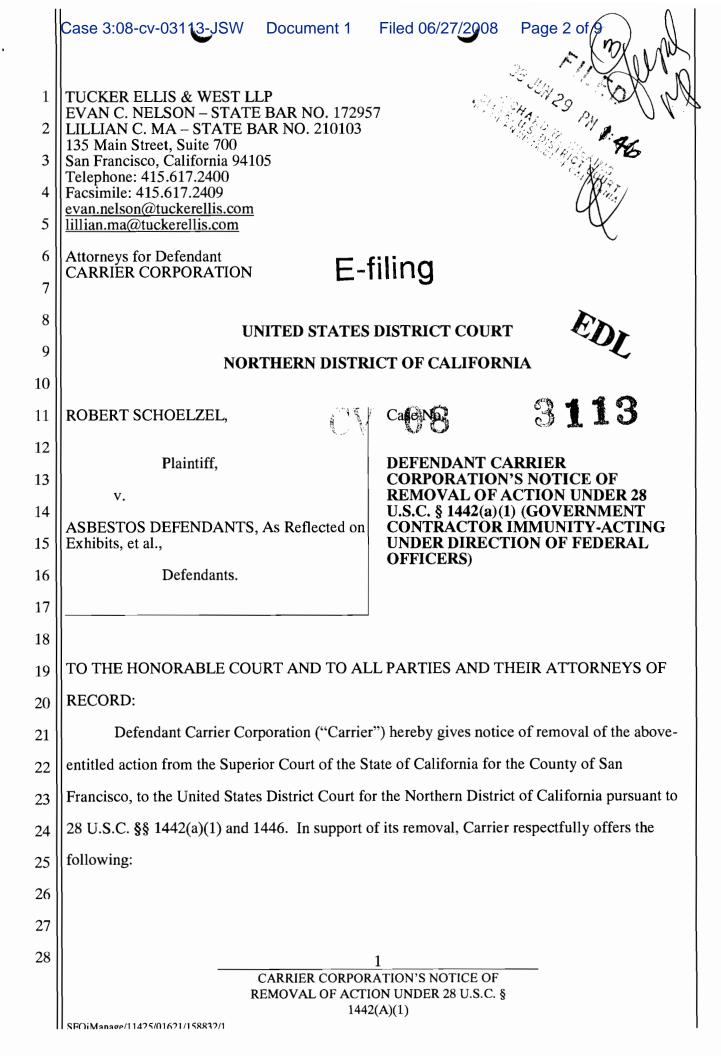
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # ______ AMOUNT______

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

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Preliminary Matters

- 1. On or about June 30, 2006, Plaintiff Robert Schoelzel filed a Complaint in this action, bearing Case No. CGC-06-453669, against numerous defendants in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Francisco. A true and correct copy of the Complaint and all state court pleadings served on Carrier are attached hereto as Exhibit A.1
- 2. A copy of the Register of Actions identifying all state court pleadings filed prior to Carrier's Answer to Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit B.
- 3. On March 5, 2008, Plaintiff filed an Amendment to Complaint naming Carrier Corporation for the first time as DOE number 9. A true and correct copy of the Amendment to Complaint filed on March 5, 2008, is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 4. The Complaint alleges that Plaintiff's disease was caused by his exposure to asbestos and asbestos-containing products, and that said exposure occurred at various locations inside and outside of the State of California.
- 5. A basis for removal jurisdiction by Carrier was not apparent in the Complaint or any subsequent amendments thereto. The Complaint did not specify what products designed, manufactured, or distributed by Carrier were alleged to have contributed to Plaintiff's injuries. None of the pleadings or other documents received by Carrier put Carrier on notice that there was a federal officer issue.
- Carrier first ascertained the removability of this case upon receipt of Plaintiff's 6. responses to interrogatories propounded by Carrier. On June 3, 2008, Plaintiff served responses to form interrogatories and special interrogatories in which he alleged for the first time that his disease was caused in part by exposure to asbestos fibers while removing Carrier airconditioning equipment on the United States Navy ships USS Waddell (DDG-24) and USS Truxton (CGN-35), while he was employed by the United States Department of Defense. A true

 $\frac{1}{2}$ All exhibits referenced herein are being filed concurrently herewith as a separate document.

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and correct copy of Carrier's Form Interrogatories and Special Interrogatories, and Plaintiff's responses thereto, are attached hereto as Exhibit C.

- Carrier equipment, including air-conditioning and refrigeration plants, aboard 7. U.S. Navy vessels were specifically designed and manufactured in accordance with specifications provided by the U.S. Navy. This equipment was designed and built under the direction and control of the U.S. Government and its officers. Plaintiff's responses to interrogatories, alleging exposure from his work on Carrier air-conditioning equipment aboard the USS Waddell and USS Truxton, put Carrier on notice for the first time that this case is removable on the basis of federal officer removal jurisdiction under to 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1).
- This Notice of Removal is timely. If grounds for removal is not apparent in the initial pleading, the 30-day removal period prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) begins to run when the defendant receives a copy of an amended pleading, motion, order or other paper from which it may first be ascertained that the case is removable. 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). Neither the Complaint nor any subsequent amendments thereto stated any grounds for removal to federal court by Carrier. Plaintiff's responses to interrogatories propounded by Carrier, served on June 3, 2008, put Carrier on notice for the first time that Plaintiff's claims involve his alleged exposure to asbestos in military equipment built by Carrier for the U.S. Government pursuant to specifications provided by the U.S. Navy and under the direction and control of the U.S. Government and its officers. As this Notice of Removal is being filed within thirty days of Carrier's receipt of Plaintiff's responses, it is timely under 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

Nature of the Case

- 9. This case is based on Plaintiff's allegations that he contracted a disease as a result of his exposure to asbestos dust and/or fibers.
- Plaintiff asserts claims against Carrier for Negligence, Strict Liability, and False 10. Representation.

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Jurisdiction, Venue and Intradistrict Assignment

- 11. Jurisdiction is based on 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1442(a)(1) as set forth below under Grounds for Removal.
- 12. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California because the state court action, which is subject to this removal petition, was filed in the Superior Court of California for the County of San Francisco.
- 13. Furthermore, §1442(a) authorizes such a removal without the consent of any other defendant. See Ely Valley Mines, Inc. v. Hartford Acc. & Indem. Co., 644 F.2d 1310, 1314-1315 (9th Cir. 1981) ("federal officer...can remove without other defendants joining the petition, and the entire case is removed to the federal court").

Grounds for Removal

- 14. This is a civil action over which this Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and is removable to this Court by Carrier pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) in that Plaintiff's alleged right to relief depends on the resolution of a substantial question of federal law.
- 15. Carrier was at all relevant times a "person" within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1). Fung v. Abex Corp., 816 F.Supp. 569, 572 (N.D.Cal. 1992) (finding that a corporate defendant was a "person").
- 16. Carrier was acting under the direction of an officer of the United States within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) in designing, manufacturing and supplying air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment for and to the U.S. Navy. The air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment were designed and manufactured pursuant to precise specifications provided by the U.S. Navy, and therefore Carrier has a colorable federal defense to Plaintiff's state tort claims. (See Declaration of Admiral Roger B. Horne, Jr., attached hereto as Exhibit D; and Declaration of Thomas McCaffery, attached hereto as Exhibit E.)
- Should Plaintiff file a motion to remand this case, Carrier respectfully requests an 17. opportunity to respond more fully in writing, but offers the following authorities at this time:

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- 18. Removal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) is appropriate where the moving party can (1) demonstrate that it acted under the direction of a federal officer, (2) raise a colorable federal defense to plaintiff's claims, and (3) demonstrate a causal nexus between plaintiff's claims and the acts it performed under color of federal office. *See Mesa v. California*, 489 U.S. 121, 124-25, 129-31, 134-35 (1989); *Fung v. Abex Corp.*, 816 F.Supp. 569 (N.D.Cal. 1992); *Machnik v. Buffalo Pumps, Inc.*, 506 F.Supp.2d 99, 102 (D.Conn. 2007). Here, Carrier has satisfied all three requirements and is entitled to the federal officer removal provision.
- 19. Carrier was acting under the direction of agents and officers of the United States Government within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1442(a)(1) in designing, manufacturing and/or supplying air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment for use on U.S. Navy ships pursuant to precise specifications exclusively prepared, drafted and issued by the U.S. Government through NAVSEA and/or BUSHIP. (Horne Decl., Exhibit D, ¶¶ 5-6, 11; McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶ 8.) The military specifications address all aspects of material requirement, including the materials to be used and whether the materials were to contain asbestos. (Horne Decl., Exhibit D, ¶ 11, McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶¶ 10-12.) To the extent that any piece of naval equipment built and supplied by Carrier contained asbestos, it would have been specifically required and approved by the U.S. Navy. (McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶¶ 10-11.) Any material, feature or component used in conjunction with equipment built and supplied by Carrier for use on a naval ship was specifically reviewed and approved by the U.S. Navy. (Ibid.) Furthermore, any change to the specifications was controlled by the U.S. Navy. (Horne Decl., Exhibit D, ¶ 11.) In fact, the Navy frequently required changes in design, materials and documentation before approving the design and authorizing the manufacture of the equipment. (McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶ 9.) Any and all work performed on air conditioning and refrigeration equipment built and supplied for U.S. Navy ships by Carrier was performed in accordance with the requirements specified by the U.S. Navy, and that work was reviewed, inspected, tested and approved by U.S. Navy personnel before use on military ships. (Horne Decl., Exhibit D, ¶ 5.)

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20. Moreover, United States Naval Machinery Inspectors were stationed on-site at manufacturing facilities to personally oversee each phase of the manufacturing process and to enforce compliance with the U.S. Navy design specifications. (Horne Decl., Exhibit D, ¶ 8; McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶ 10.) The U.S. Navy had direct and detailed control over every aspect of the design and manufacture of the air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, and it did not permit any deviations from its specifications. In fact, if any material, feature or component of the equipment failed to comply with the applicable military specifications, it would have been rejected. (McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶ 10.)

- 21. Virtually no aspect of the design and manufacture of the air conditioning and refrigeration equipment escaped the close supervision and control of the U.S. Navy and its officers. (See McCaffery Decl., Exhibit E, ¶ 13.)
- 22. A causal nexus exists between Plaintiff's claims in this action and the acts taken by Carrier under the direction of federal officers. Plaintiff's claims against Carrier arise from his work on and around Carrier air conditioning and refrigeration equipment aboard U.S. Navy ships. The air conditioning and refrigeration equipment were designed and manufactured pursuant to precise military specifications provided by the U.S. Navy, and were built under the detailed and direct control of federal officers. Carrier's actions, then, are inseparable from the government specifications, regulations, and oversight, and a clear causal nexus exists between Plaintiff's claims and Carrier's acts performed under color of federal office. *See Boyle v. United Technologies Corp.*, 487 U.S. 500, 108 S.Ct. 2510 (1988); *Sundstrom v. McDonnell Douglas Corp.*, 816 F.Supp. 587 (N.D. Cal. 1993); *Fung v. Abex Corp.*, 816 F.Supp. 569 (N.D. Cal. 1992); *Pack v. AC and S, Inc.* 838 F. Supp. 1099 (D. Md. 1993); *Crocker v. Borden* 852 F.Supp. 1322 (E.D. La. 1994); *Arness v. Boeing North American, Inc.*, 997 F.Supp. 1268 (C.D. Cal. 1998).
- 23. Plaintiff's claims against Carrier are affirmatively barred by government contractor immunity as stated by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Boyle v. United Technologies Corp.*, 487 U.S. 500, 108 S.Ct. 2510 (1988), and by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *McKay v.*

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Rockwell International Corp., 704 F.2d 444 (9th Cir. 1983). Pursuant to this federal defense, military equipment manufacturers, such as Carrier, cannot be held liable under state law for any injuries caused by the equipment it built for the U.S. Navy when: (1) the United States approved reasonably precise specifications; (2) the equipment conformed to these specifications; and (3) the equipment supplier warns the military about any hazards involved in the use of the equipment that are known to the equipment supplier but not known to the military. See Boyle, supra, 487 U.S. 500 at 512; McKay, supra, 704 F.2d. 444 at 451; Sundstrom, supra, 816 F.Supp. 587 at 596-97.

24. Here, Carrier has raised a colorable federal defense to this action under government contractor immunity. Carrier designed and manufactured air conditioning and refrigeration equipment pursuant to precise specifications provided and approved by the U.S. Navy, (2) the air conditioning and refrigeration equipment conformed to those specifications, and (3) the U.S. Navy, one of the world's leaders in industrial hygiene concerns, would have possessed information equal to or superior to that of Carrier concerning issues of industrial hygiene and asbestos medicine, including the potential hazards involved with use of asbestoscontaining components or materials associated with air conditioning and refrigeration equipment or other Naval equipment. Thus, Carrier would not have had knowledge of any hazards associated with the use of the equipment which was not already known to the U.S. Navy. In fact, the U.S. Navy already had its own precautions and training programs regarding the use of asbestos-containing materials. Carrier has more than a colorable federal defense to this state action under government contractor immunity. See Boyle, supra, 487 U.S. at 512; Sundstrom v. McDonnell Douglas Corp., 816 F.Supp. 587 (N.D. Cal. 1993); Fung v. Abex Corp., 816 F.Supp. 569 (N.D. Cal. 1992); Pack v. AC and S, Inc. 838 F. Supp. 1099 (D. Md. 1993); Crocker v. Borden 852 F.Supp. 1322 (E.D. La. 1994); Arness v. Boeing North American, Inc., 997 F.Supp. 1268 (C.D. Cal. 1998).

- 25. The existence of a single removable claim allows removal of the entire action. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(c). *National Audubon Society v. Dept. of Water*, 496 F.Supp. 499, 509 (E.D. Cal. 1980).
- 26. Notice of this removal has been filed with the state court and provided to all adverse parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).
- 27. This removal is based upon this Notice of Removal to the United States District Court, the Certificate of Service of Notice to Adverse Party of Removal, the Notice to Adverse Party of Removal filed in the state court action, the Tag-Along Pleading filed herewith, the Notice of Pendency of Other Action, the pleadings served on Carrier in the state court case, and any other matters which the court deems applicable.

WHEREFORE, defendant Carrier prays that this action be removed from the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of San Francisco to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, and transferred to the United States District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 ("MDL Transfer Order").

DATED: June <u>21</u>, 2008

TUCKER ELLIS & WEST LLP

By: \

Evan C. Nelson

Lillian C. Ma

Attorneys for Defendant

CARRIER CORPORATION